Hired Assarsha Sent South to Kill Him Dur ing the War-His Narrow Escapes He Discusses the Merits of Rebel Generals. BALTIMORE, July 9 .- The Herald will publish to-morrow a six-column article giving re-cent interviews with Jefferson Davis. In these

interviews Mr. Davs charges that the Federal Government conspiled during the late war to have him assassinated. On this subject Mr. Davis says: While the Confederate Government was at Montgomery, Ala., in 1861, I received an anonymous letter from Philadelphia, the substance of which was tent the Governor of

Pennsylvania had released a noted desperado from the penitentiary upon the condition that he would go to Montgomery and assassinate me, with the promise of a reward of \$100,000 if he succeeded; that after release the man said that he probably could not succeed alone, and gave the name of another consict of character like his own, with whose assistance he felt sure of success, and the second convict was released to accompany the first.

About the time his letter was received I was going from my office to my residence, when I observed a man squatting down by the brick wall, which was about three feet high, and upon which the paling of the yard rested. Walking rapidly, I had gone but a few steps before the position of this man so impressed me as induced me to go and look after him. Then, walking back toward the corner of the fence behind which he was crouching, I saw him looking over the wall toward the gate through which I was expected to enter, but as I reached the corner he jumped up and ran toward the rear of the lot upon which my residence stood, where there was an alley. I followed him rapidly, but when I had reached the alley he had disappeared. The only way in which he could have escaped appeared to be through a gate which led into my stable; thither I went and found

my servant in the loft throwing down hav, who, oon inquiry, denied that anybody had come ere. He was a servant I had raised, in whom, I afterward learned, I had a misplaced connce. Accepting his statement as true, and ing fruitless search elsewhere, the hunt bandoned. But the warning received was

wabbandoned. But the warning received was no orgotten. The Commissary-General, Col. No grop, my friend and old army comrade, sookhersetter went with me by rali to Richmon and was on the alort during the whole trip the reappearance of the assassin.

"I spit the anonymous letter to William B. Reed o'Philad-lphia, asking him to make such inquir as would verify or disprove its allegations. The everrepiled I do not know, as commissions were closed soon after that.

"While in Richmond it was my habit to ride outoftenin the afermoon to visit the defensive worts we were constructing around the capital. On one occasion, accompanied by my aide Col. William Preston Johnston. I had riddu acrass Gillis treek and was going up the MI when a rifle ball whizzed just behind me aki in front of Col. Johnston, who was riding blimy side a little in the rear. Warning him teseem as if nothing had occurred, we rode raidly around an inoccupied house from which was thought the shot must have been fired, aid from which we could distinctly see the ground over which are one must have field after ring he had take to flight. No one was visible. After returning to the city in the evening Col. Johnston went to the Provost Marshall who sent out someon more skilful than we ad been to make further search in the houst." They find in the upper stry some planks. "They find in the upper stry some planks out out of the floor so that they could be re-

than we ad been to make further search in the houst.

"They fund in the upper stry some planks out out of the floor so that they could be removed, and underneath that found a man with a rifle, whigave a lame account of himself as hiding thee to avoid conscripthn. His story of being enployed at a bakery in the city was found to b, upon inquiry, unfounded. The next morains I was notified that the man, with a liberal britiner in gold, had emphyed a lawyer to sue un a writ of habeas corpus. Aware that, thous the circumstantial evidence might produce moral conviction, he would probably be disharged in compliance with the writ, and that as the man was of praper ago and physical upor for a soldier. I directed him to be sent to Gen. Lee, at Petersburg, vith an explanatory rate, and the hope that he would be put in the ront line to stop a ball incended for a better ma. What became of him I sever learned; matters of larger importance engrossed the attention of Gen. Lee as well as of myself.

grossed the atention of Gen. Lee as well as of myself.

"On anotheroceasion, returning from an afternoon ride with my aide, Col. Joseph E. Davis, just as we entered the suburbs of Richmond a shot was fired from behind a high garden wall at ery close range, but without effect. I rode utto the wall, and by rising it my stirrups look over into the garden, but no person could heaen. It was twilight, and the shrubbery affrided some means of concealment and escae.

"There were may reasons before the Dahlgren raid for believing that efforts inconsistent with the rules of war as practised by civilized nations were tade to secure assassination, especially of the President and to acquire information by pies resident and transitory, and that large awards were offered for such services, including arson and murder.

"On one occasion, wen I was known to be ravelling on a railroad to the army, information was brought by a lay, who had overheard the conversation in a brn, that obstructions were to be placed on the track and the largement of the largement of the track and the largement of the largement

the conversation in a birn, that obstructions were conversation in a birn, that obstructions were conversation was verified by a desiration that was verified by a desiration to such a service of the train was exerted in sharm near the place where the train was exerted in sharm near the place where the train was proposed to be wreeked.

Mr. Davis gives him probes and political status in 1861, and so that the never was a disunionist, but that the extriner Nonators lejected at that time ever-proposition that promised pacification. He represents the proposition of the control of the confect at that time ever-proposition that promised pacification. He represents the selection in 1860 as candidate of personal between the president of proposition to prevent president of the Confederacy, but took "polype and the proposition of the Confederacy, but took "polype and the confederacy and insugaration at Honizonery, all his election and insugaration at Honizonery, all the selection and insugaration and the abitrament of arms.

Mr. rays discussed his experiences as Secretary of War in Mr. Pierce's Cabing and as United States Separator from Missisoppi; his career's President of the Southern Confederacy, and is eloquent in his praise of Gons. Albert Siney Johnston, Lee, Jackson, and A. P. Hill. Is says A 8. Johnston had no near on either sid during the war, if he ever tad in American sistory, and his close to the Confederacy and the failure of an analysis of the confederacy and the failure of an analysis of the confederacy and the failure of an analysis of the confederacy and the failure of an analysis of the confederacy and

Starton, who was at home sick, and it we said sould not be seen by any one. He told the two gentlemen to wait for his return, as he it, tended to see Stanton, who they said would he furious at the mention of Davis's name hir. Garrett drove to Stanton's house, sent up his card, and was admitted. He found the

War Secretary lying on a lounge, too ill to rise up to greet him.

Mr. Garrett stated his business, when Stanton grew furious. He told Mr. Stanton that two of the Cabinet officers were willing for the release of Mr. Davis upon his executing a sufficient bond, and Fresident Lincoln was waiting to receive the order from his War Secretary before executing it. Mr. Garrett pleaded for Mr. Davis, whom he regarded as a dying man, and said the country would applaud his act.

Finally Mr. Stanton agreed that he would not raise any objections if the Attorney-General arranged for the release of Mr. Davis, Mr. Garrett went back to his waiting associates, who were astonished at his success. The pre-liminaries were arranged, and in two or three days Mr. Davis was released.

Mr. Davis says he has no wish to enterpublic life, but is deeply solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of the whole country, and says the only disturbing element to be discerned now are the efforts of the extremists of the North to keep allve for political purposes the animosities and hatreds of the past. He says he thinks the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men who have fought in support of their honest convictions should be able and willing to do justice to each other. War Secretary lying on a lounge, too ill to rise

GEORGIA'S CHAMPION COTTON RAISER

The Man who First Tried the Experiment of Free Labor After the War.

ATLANTA, July 9,-Primus Jones of Baker county has for the twentieth time marketed the first Georgia cotton, which was classed as low middling, and will thus continue to wear the belt as the champion cotton raiser of the State. Baker county is removed from the railroad, and has for one of its boundaries the Flint Biver. Before the war it was an unknown country to the outside world, but was perhaps the largest stave county in the State. Its lands are rich, and as high as \$600 an acre has been paid for its luxuriant bottoms. The father of Senator Colquitt, the Hulls, the Tarvers, and other wealthy families owned blocks of 5,000 to 10,000 acres each, upon which they kept regiments of slaves, with the overseer as the only white man in the lot. It was a veritable slaveowner's paradise. The slaves, thus cut off from communication with the surrounding

slaveowner's paradise. The slaves, thus cut off from communication with the surrounding world, formed a little republic of their own, and it is remembered as one of the incidents of the times that Baker was the only county in which the patrol was unknown.

The end of the war left the soil as rich as before, but there was anarchy among the inhabitants. The proprietors, who had neverbeen residents, had then no interest in returning, and the negroes were set adrift, and had a hard tussle with famine. During this chaosyoung Primus Jones, who was the son of one of the most prominent of the deposed cotton lords, resolved on what his friends assured him was a suicidal course. It was no less than to go to Baker county as a clitzen, to gather about him his father's old slaves, and try the experiment of free labor. It was not until July 4, 1867, that he was heard from again. On that day, seated upon a cotton bale, he drove into Albany and offered his cotton forsale as of that year's crop. He was hooted at by his old friends, who had spent the year around the town pump discussing polities, and who refused to believe that a first bale could be delivered on the 4th of July, when the 4th of August was the earliest date they had ever known it to be delivered before, but Primus went his way with 50 cents a pound in his pocket, and found that he had demonstrated the fact that free labor would succeed.

From that time until last year he successfully entered the market with the first bale, and no one dared to dispute his way, Last year the Savannah Board of Trade threwout the first bale, alleging that it was not matured cotton. For twenty-four hours Jones's supremacy hung in the balance, but victory was secured by the offer of a second bale, which was beyond doubt. It was because of this unfriendly spirit, which Jones believed was born of jealousy, that he sent his first bale for 1837 to Brunswick instead of to Savannah. The bale was picked on Jones's plantation, in Baker county, on the 3d of July, ginned that night, and delivere

AN EXILE FOR TWENTY-FIFE YEARS. Return of Enoch Cloud-Appearing, a Sioux,

SISSETON AGENCY, Dak., July 9 .-- Enoch Mahpiyahdinape, one of the Sioux who engaged in the massacre of white settlers in Minnesota in 1862, returned not long ago from far up in the British possessions, where he has been in exile for over twenty-five years. He is an old man, and has come home to spend his last few years among his relatives and be buried in the land of his fathers. Enoch is an educated Indian, who writes and speaks English well. His name, Enoch Cloud-Appearing, and is well remembered by the missionforty years ago. Enoch is master of the classic Dakota tongue, and thirty-four years ago rendered excellent service as critic to Dr. Riggs, who propared the first, and, so far, the only dictionary of the Dakota language, which was published by the Smithsonian Institution. Enoch finds his people greatly changed since he fied for his life a quarter of a century ago. They now live in frame houses and have small, well-tilled farms. Their children are in school, some of them at Hampton and Carlisle, and here at the agency is as pretty a Presbyterian church as many a New England village boasts, built and sustained by the Indians unaided. The mihister, the Rev. Charles Crawford, was one of the heattles of 1862, a tall, brave, influential, full-blooded Indian, who is now as devout and eloquent as he then was murderous and cunning. Enoch even finds his old comrades organized into a small republic, after the manner of the Anglo-Saxon, with a full town meeting system of government, a court, and all the accassories of good self-government. The poor old exile found here, what probably surprised him as much as anything, a new theory of living, for as soon as the news spread over the reservation that Enoch had come back the various churches at once began to give money, clothes, and food for his support and comert. This spontaneous charriy among these Indian churches probably contrasted in Enoch Cloud-Appearing's mind with the old order of things mere strongly than all else he saw. classic Dakota tongue, and thirty-four years

WILL ROSSA BE CARVED OR SHOT? Dynamite Dick Short is Out of the Hospital

and Looking for Him. Dick Short, the dynamiter, who carved up Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office, got out of the Skin and Cancer Hospital yesterday. His condition is improved, and he says that his leg is almost well.

They say I carry dynamite in my pocket." said Short, when a reporter met him yesterday afternoon, "and I guess they are about right at present. I intend to carry it for some time to come, and I further intend to make it very hot for some people. Bessa treated me very shabbily, and I am going to make him pay for it. I am going to wait a few days until I get stronger, and then I am going for O'Donovan Rossa's scalp with a vengeance. Wait till I get hold of him, and I will show you how I will treat him. I will teach him a lesson that he will not forget for many a day to come."

Short grew very much excited, and his face had a black look. He sayshe will go to Rossa's office and demand the money, which he says Rossa acknowledged in his paper as contributions to Short's relief, and did not pay ever. "Do you intend to shoot Bossa's asked the reporter. at present. I intend to carry it for some time

"Do you intend to shoot kossa?" asked the reporter.

"I won't say what I will do." answered Short:
"but I would advise him, if he has not got the money, to go among his friends and raise it. If he don't, I'll, I'll — well, you'll hear what I will do in the course of a few days."

The peculiar broad-bladed kinife with which Short carred up Phelan is no longer in his possession. The police held on to it, and most likely it is now in Inspector Byrnes's collection.

William Thompson, a dry goods clerk, deserted his wife Mary, with whom he had been living in acrosslyn, account four months ago. She recently dis-covered that he was living in Jersey City, with a pratity young woman whom he represented as his wife. He was decoyed to Brooklyn yesterday by this letter: "Dass William Meet me at Carroll Park, Court street side, at 8 o'clock. Have something very important to Many." Brooklyn, about four months ago. She recently dis-Thompson was promptly at the designated spot, and, after a stormy interview with his wife, he was arrested and sent to jail by Justice Massey.

No Woodcock in Jersey.

There are more disappointed looking setter dogs in Newark this July than ever came out of a dozen dog shows. The reason is that ever since the drat of the month, when the season opened, they have been scouring the swamps in vain for woodcock. There are no birds this year, and the dogs know it. W. R. Williams's dog has done nothing but how since he came back from heringfield. Vic. Hesse's setter Fet is ashamed to look any of his setter freinds in the face, and 85 am Castic's great hunter has hid in the cellar. The snows in april killed the young birds, and the disgusted old ones have flown away to pastures new.

Grand Growl.

The annual moeting of the Grand Lodge of Growlers will be held on Wednesday next, at 200 Eighth avenue. In the evening the visiting Growlers will be entertained with a banquet at Wendel's, 364 West Forty-fourth street. At 0 P. M. a social session will be hest, to which all growiers are invised. On Thursday the visitors will be taken on the annual excursion of the Growiers up the Mudeon to Iona Island. On Friday they will be the guests of Long Island City Lodge of Growiers, who will regals them with an old-Lashioned clam bake.

WONDERFUL CHARLES BRANDON. Divorced at 98-Three Wives, 33 Children 16 Sons in the Union Army.

PITTSBURGH, July 9 .- When western Pennsylvania was the frontier and the Iedian fighter was the most important and indispensable person in the settlements, Cherles Brandon was one of the best and most daring of all the active foes of the red men. At the age of 3 years, in 1764, he was captured by the Indians. who killed his father at the same time. This was on the banks of the Ohio River. For twelve years the boy was kept among the savages, but he disliked them, and escaped when he was 15 years old. He found a white settle-

ment, and learned to talk his native language. From that time on he gave his life to Indian In 1790, when the Indians were getting scarce, Charles Brandon married a young woman named Mary Meyers. She bore him two children, and died. He then married Fannie Sinsher. She bore him eighteen children, and died in 1830. Brandon was then nearly 70 years old. When he was five years older he married Sarah Barker, who was only 1& She was the youngest of sixteen children. She lived with him twenty-one years, bearing him, in the mean time, fifteen children. Then she got a divorce from him, he being 96. The separation from his wife broke his heart, and although at the time he was as agile, strong, and active as he was when he was married, he pined away and died the same year the divorce was obtained. He then had thirty-three living children.

and active as he was when he was married, he pined away and died the same year the divorce was obtained. He then had thirty-three living children.

His divorced widow had had the care of all of them, and she raised all that were young enough to negd raising. Brandon had been the father of \$5\$ children, but two died, one a child of his first wife and the other one of the 18 his second wife had borne him. The divorced widow moved to Moundsville, West Virginia, and the most of the \$3\$ children went with her. Among them were two Johns and two Charleses, One of the Johns and one of the Charleses, One of the Johns and one of the Charleses, One of the Johns and one of the Charleses, One of the Johns and one of the Charleses, were the third wife's children. There was a James who was old enough to go to the Mexican war, where he was wounded in the neck. When the war of the rebellion broke out the two Johns, the two Charleses, Sim, Evens, Feter Josephus, Hiram, James, Van Buren, Jacob, Abraham, Alexander, David, Andrew, and Reese, of the sons, enlisted in the Union Army, all in Ohio and Virginia regiments. The third Mrs, Brandon's John and Charles were taken prisoners at Chickamaugua. They were both put in Andersonville prison. John died in nine months; Charles was there twenty-one months and escaped. Peter was killed at Shiloh while his regiment, the Seventy-second Ohio, was making a charge. All the other sons served through the war and came home.

The third wife of the remarkable oil Indian killer, and mother and stopmother of his remarkable family, still lives at Moundsville, She is 70 years old. Until three months ago she was in destitute circumstances. Then she got a pension and \$2,500 as her claim against the Government. She is six feet in height, as straight as an arrow, as strong as a man, and scelling nine out of every ten men in power of endurance. Only a few days ago—one of the hottest—she walked to 81. Clairsville, twenty miles, in five hours, and back again in the same time. She has only one eye. This remark "But, takin' them an their clint to a children's children, there must be nigh to a thousan' on 'em by this time."

A FAITHLESS WIFE.

Chief Engineer Hanefy's Story of his Matri-

NEW BEDFORD, July 9.-John Hanefy, chief engineer of the steamship Raleigh, which runs between New York and Key West, has had an unpleasant marital experience. He tells the following story of his troubles: He married Fanny Lepoint in April, 1883, at

New Bedford, and soon afterward removed to New York, where he hired a tenement for his wife and returned to his duties on the steamship. After some time he heard various rumors of his wife's faithlessness. When she was questioned she carnestly protested her innocence, fell in a faint on the floor, and said she had been a true and faithful wife. Two hours afterward she left the house, and Mr. Hanefy traced her to the Mount Morris Hotel, in Harlem, and was convinced by her flight that she was a guilty woman. In August, 1895, Mr. Hanefy went to New Budford, where he had heard that his erring wife was living in an improper manner. He found her there, had an unpleasant interview with her, and after being informed by her relatives that he should be glad to get rid of her, he returned to New York, Mr. Hanefy did not 'come this way again until this week. He had been in the city a few moments only when he was informed that his wife was living with Hobler A. Tripp as his wife. Hanefy applied to Clerk Cobb of the New Bedford District Court for a warrant for the arrest of Fanny. In conversation with Mr. Cobb the latter said, after hearing a description of the woman:

"Why, I married that woman myself in my house on Sept. 28, 1886, to Holder A. Tripp, She gave the rame of Fanny Leo, a widow, of New York, malden name. Morris:

Mr. Hanefy insisted on getting a warrant on Tuesday evening, but, says that Mr. Cobb would not issue one until 19 o'clock yesterday forencen. At that hour Hanefy, in company with a New Bediord policeman, took a carriage and went to Westport, where the couple had been living, but the house was locked up and the woman had departed. The wronged husband recognized several articles of his wife's clothing, and even the lace curtains which had been taken from his New York home by her. On the return trip to New Bedford Tripp was met driving toward Westport, and he saluted the policeman with the remark:

"Ah, sho's gone. I got her out of the way last night, for I heard all about it."

After the couple had been married they lived at the Sheridan House in New Bedford for some time, and Tripp informed his friends that he had married a New York widow worth of his wife's faithlessness. When she was questioned she earnestly protested her inno-

MORE OF HARVEY'S RASCALITY.

Legitimate Claims Fraudulently Collected by him Through Forged Endersements. WASHINGTON, July 9 .- Developments today in the case of Oscar J. Harvey, the Treasury Chief of Division, under arrest for forgery and other fraudulent practices, are that while he was Chief of the Horse Claims Division be discovered about twenty old cases in which all discovered about twenty old cases in which all the necessary papers had been perfected, but which had never been intally considered because of the press of other business and also because no one seemed to be particularly interested in them. Harvey took charge of them himself, and under the assumed name of "W. W. Wynn, Attorney," nedfected several letters to the Third Analter arguest their immediate consideration. Harvey then secured their allowance by the accounting officers by means of the counterfeit stamps, and forged signatures which had been so successfully employed by him in other cases. These chains, amounted to \$5.50 and checker for that amount were sent to the targitical Those chains amounted to \$1.30, and checks for that amount were sent to the mythical Wrms, and in that was come into the hands of Harvey, who had no difficulty whatever in securing their payment at the Chirans' National Bank of Warhington. He lorged the necessary endorsoments to the checks and then added his lower hams. This new discovery swells the total amount fraudulently secured by Harvey to \$11,700.

inglish Authority Upon the Wrongs that England Vietts Upon Ireland-What Irink Laudholders Live Upon-A Conference, That the well being of the governed

should be the first consideration of the gover-nors of every country is a political as well as a moral duty which cannot be disputed. It is not to the credit of any Government when a normal state of discontent exists; still more discreditable is it when that discontent is so serious as to exist in the form of chronic rebellion. A wise and just Government would not delay action which would restore peace and commercial advantages to any part of its dominions, especially when it was self-evident that such peace and such prosperity could be insured by enacting just laws and insisting that they should be observed.

When the subject of Irish grievances is un-

der discussion, England's government of her colonies should not be left out of the question. Ireland is not the only part of the British dominions which has been allenated from the English Government by legal injustice and deliberate political wrongs. It is a "far cty," to use an Irish expression, from London to Hindostan, and cries of suffering in India are not allowed to reach England or to disturb the tranquillity of her noble lords. But the cries are uttered all the same. I believe that English pride and love of power is the principal factor in the trouble. Who needs to be told that the Englishman believes himself the first being in creation, and the English nation the first nation upon the earth. And is it not also true that the world has bowed down before England and given her freely all the pre-

eminence she has claimed?

I believe the secret of Englishmen's loyalty to a Queen of whom they have seen so little and who exists only as a political cipher, a fig-urchead useful only as a figurehead, arises not from any real devotion to her Majesty, but simply because she is the Queen of England. The Englishman's personal pride is touched if you fail to join in his chorus of loyalty. But in good truth it is himself he honors as the representative of his country, and everything which belongs to it must be perfect because it is his

belongs to it must be perfect because it is his native land. It was even so with all the great nations of antiquity. Babylon "satas a queen." and her pride hid from her the very evile which became her ruin.

Every one who knows anything of the English government of India will tell how this government has disgusted the natives by its gross injustice. The Queen may be by law Empress of India, but most certainly she is not empress of the hearts of the people whom she rules there. And even English statesmen, when it has suited their purpose, have been the first to admit this. There is the strongest possible analogy between India and Ireland. The population of both countries are agricultural, and both are conquered countries, the inhabitants of which have always been looked down appenden.

The conquerors are masters of the land, and refore the natives who agained the con-

downshipon as section; interest of the land, and to a few of the natives who assisted the conquerors is allowed some little share of authority; but these latter were obliged to pay the Government a fixed revenue, which they extracted sometimes with torture and unheard-of cruelty from the "ryots," a class corresponding with the Irish peasant or tenant farmer.

or cruely from the Tryots, a chase corresponding with the Irish peasant or tenant farmer.

This was the ryots reat, upon which, after paying the revenue, the zemindar, or landlord, had a good profit. But the zemindars quickly broke through the prescribed sums to be levied, and, while they paid only as much as the Government stipulated in the first instance, they extorted as much as they wished from their unfortunate slave, the ryot. The ryots thus became the most rack-rented people on the face of the habitable globe, and so they remain to the present hour.

In 1879 a Government report was made on the state of India, from which we ilm that the people of India have been quite as slow to appreciate English ideas of "law and order" as the Irish. An English writer says:

The pressure on the means of subsistence is rendered.

The pressure on the means of subsistence is rendered more severs by the moral disorganization produced by law affecting property and debt, not adapted to the condition of the people, and as is plain to any careful observer in the country, the people are not only disastisfied with our legal system, but, while the creditor is not much enriched, the debtor is being impovertished by it.

not much enriched, the dentor is being impoverished by it.

The writer of this report says: "The first object of a foreign Government is the subjection of the people." This plan has already failed in India and in Ireland; might it not be wise to try, by way of experiment, making the weifare of the people the first object?

Then comes one of the many india famines, and they are treated, as all Irish famines are, with a Coercion bill. Why cannot people starve to death quietly, and why will they parade their sufferings and the injustice under which they labor to the whole world?

A Press Coercion bill was passed in India in 1878 in order that the fact that five millions of people died of an English-made famine should be concealed from the public, but it was known nevertheless.

the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the state of India. His lecture was published in the London Tones, and I give a brief extract from it:

Under our English rule there is no chance of relief for insolvent debtors, and our rigid ediforcement of comments together and our rigid ediforcement of comments together erred life harder for the peasant's holding, under the British Government, for the peasant's holding, under the British Government, has become a valuable property, and he can be readily sold out, as there are picuty of other husbandmen to step in. The result is two fold. In the first place, the village usurer lends larger sams, for the security is increased; and in the accord place he can push the peasantry to extremitties by eviction, which was unknown under native rule.

In certain districts of southern India the people are sometimes driven by misery to take the law into their own hands. They kill the village usurer or burn down his house, with his account books, and, perhaps, himself in it. But this offence, which was a common one under native rule, now brings upon the perpetrator the infloxible arm of the British law.

As in the case of Ireland so in the case of

native rule, now brings upon the perpetrators the inflexible arm of the British law.

As in the case of Ireland so in the case of
India, the great number of English people,
who were deeply interested in keeping up a
system of injustice, prevented anything like a
thorough legislation of reforms. Mr. Hunter
says: "Their attitude was, in certain respects,
similar to the position of the Irish peasantry
at this moment," and then he goes on to describe, and yet certainly not to denounce, a
sintle of things exactly like the boycotting arrangements of the Land League. With the
evecution of a few local riots the husbandmen
simply said: "We shall not fight, but we shall
not nay. Every single rent which you landlords collect shall cost you a lawsuit,
and we shall contest each stage of every
lawsuit, from the institution of the plaint to the
final order for selling us up, by every delay, apneud, and other weapon of chicanery known to
the law. You will get your decree in the long
run, but in the mean time you will be ruined.
For ourselves, we are as badly off as we can be,
and it is better for us to sell our last cow to
fight you in the courts than to pay your rent." ght you in the courts than to pay your rent. In his second lecture Mr. Hunter says:

You will find the natives of indicathe safer wides with report to the wants of holds. I had in my hand a pedition have presented to Parlament by the lighthsh indicate association. That pedition sets forth the native programme of return. Heads for a larger and more thought open dent share in the legislative controls of indicated in the larger than the conceded to the ludian people.

This is an Englishman's account of English as Persiah

Securing their onlyments in the Chicago Notes that the added dis Siver hame. This new discovery swells the fotal amount fraudulently secured by Harvy to \$11.700.

Cabinet Bealings in Real Estate.

Washington, July 9.—Secretary Whitney has sold Grasshands his country place on the Tenditytown read above descretown. It is understood that he has lead it for two years with the privilege of a third, but improved the right when making the sale. In the gring of 1802 Secretary withing purelessed this place, which contained 180 serves and a large holes, for 8520 per are; he schenguard with a purelessed the place of the country flace on the formation of the sale of the

by inducing their poorer follow creatures to change their religion exteriorly in return for great temporal advantages. It is difficult to understand how any human being could be guilty of such absurdity as to appreciate conversions of such doubtful character. But there are some men incannols of reason, and perhaps in this case we should name another sex, since those who are engaged in the barter of conscience for bread are generally if not exclusively women.

The long night of religious persecution has passed, let us hope, forever. The question is no longer raised that it is lawful to depopulate Ireland, because by doing so the number of Catholics would be so much lessened.

The appreciation which the Irish people have shown of Protestant patriots should of itself have disarmed prejudice, and no doubt has had a share in so doing. The present difficulty in the way of justice to Ireland is surely political, and it is being slowly but very surely removed.

The historian of the future must credit Mr. BY THE NUN OF KENMARE. THE IRISH QUESTION CONSIDERED IN ITS POLITICAL ASPECT.

The historian of the future must credit Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone alone, with the glorious work of removing prejudies and forming opinion. He laid the keen axe of his high principle and eloquence to the root of the upastone of public prejudies, and strong that firm were the blows with which he felled it.

The blind following of party and of party leaders, while it has in it an element of honor which we must respect, is none the less a serious hindranes to national prosperity, because it is the one hindranes to doing acts of national justice.

The Beral party in England have certainly been guilty from time to time of repressing the cries of an afflicted people—by giving them new cause for suffering—but the Conservative party make it a principle of their political party to refuse everything blindly and obstinately, except coercion. The hungry child cries for bread, but he must be securged first for crying, and then, perhaps, he may be fed. Such is the horrible, the cruel policy of the English Conservative party. "Law and order" must be maintained, but if the law is fairly administered order will surely be kept.

To one who is not prejudiced by self-interest a feeling of indignation must arise at the cruel treatment of a helpless people—for the Irish are helpless. How bravely they would light for deliverance, if fighting was not simply spaided, all the world knows well. If they fought and triumphed the world would ring with the praises of their valor and the condemnation of their wrongs. They would be heroes if they died on the battletied for their country's freedom. This world's sympathy too often goes with success, but Ireiand has been the victim of circumstances over which she has had no control.

But it may be asked. What is the remedy? The difficulty is not to find a remedy, but to obtain its application. The Irish people have no resource except to fight, which help cannot do, or to emigrate, which is a cruel aiternative. The knglish will neither let Irish people in language which could not be mistaken

of being of the same religion as these dishonest Irish.

A contract between misery and force is a
patent fraud. It is known, and it should be
known that Irish land agents, with the full
knowledge and approbation, if not at the suggostion of their noble employers, frame laws
of their own to which the people are compelled to submit, and that these laws are most
cruel and most unjust, and absolutely opposed
to English laws of equity. These men represent England and English law to the Irish people, and their self-made laws are enforced by
the English Government at the point of the
sword. How, then, can the filegally governed
Irishman respect England or join in shouts of
acciamation for a Quoen who at least permits
such evils?

I pelleve, as I have long believed, that a public conference should be held on the affairs of

The writer of this report says: "The first object of a foreign Government is the subjection of the people." This plan has already failed in India and in Ireland: might it not be wise to try, by way of experiment, making the weifare of the people the first object?

Then comes one of the many India famines, and they are treated, as all Irish famines are, with a Coercion bill. Why cannot people starve to death quietly, and why will they parade their sufferings and the injustice under which they labor to the whole world?

A Press Coercion bill was passed in India in 1878 in order that the fact that five millions of people died of an English-made famine should be conceased from the public, but it was known nevertheless.

I have been very careful throughout this series of articles to give English authority for my statements. I give one more. An English Governor of India, Mr. Hunter, C. T. E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, delivered a lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the state of India. His lecture was published in the London Times, and I give a brief extract from it:

for securing the prosperity and toyaity of tre-land apart from repeated Coercion acts.

Nor is it creditable to English gentlemen to live on the alms of America. For myself, I must say that I marvel how men can stoop so low. English and Anglo-Irish landlerds ridi-cule the leaders of the National League be-cause they accept some return for their ser-vices. But be it well noted, the return is for services; vot these very same upon do not hesicause they accept some return for their services. But be it well noted, the return is for services; yet these very same men do not hesitate for a moment to live practically on the earnings of Irish servant girls in America, who "pay the rent," and on the endless "collections" sent from this country to Ireland for the support of their rent-drained tenants, all of which eventually goes into their own pockets.

If a calculation could be made of the money sent from America to pay rent in Ireland, and to feed and clothe starving people, the result would certainly silence all English accusations against Irish tenants, and would show that Ireland would have been long since bankrupt fithe Irish exiles had not helped those whom they left heartbroken at home.

Summer Home for Working Girls, Englewood, N. J.

An Unbenithy State for Mormons. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9 .- Josh Thorp, the Mormon elder arrested in Oconee county recently with four of his converts on the charge of disturbing a Meth-

four of his converts on the charge of disturbing a Methodist meeting, had a preliminary hearing at Wathallah yesterday. The converts were dismissed upon signing this agreement:

"The defandants agree not to give support or in any way encourage Thorp in teaching the doordness of Normonism in this county. They further agree to give encouragement by all legitimate therein to force said from an other teachers of like faith the presention in the case to be dropped and the cause discontinued as to the five defendants undersigned.

Thorp is still in custody and will not be released until his converts raise money to send him out of the State. The public is much excited about the inatter and express the determination to put a stop to Mormon preaching in this State at any cost.

Mary Josephine Deverenux Killed by a Fall. NEWBURGS. July 9 .- Mother Mary Josephine evereaux of the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy at almville, died last night from the effect of a fall. On Medinvales the mass rounting down a flight of stairs, on the third step from the tectrom of which a small pall of hot water hid been carlessly left by a servant. Over this the lady stumbled and thus fell to the floor. The shock was fauch though the external hyperfection the fall and acadiling were slight, show was 60 years old and a daughter of the late Nichakul beverence of these left remains were taken to the Convent of Mercy, New York, this marriage.

The Second Select Tone to Luray. The inauguration of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's weekly toors to Luray occurred on Thursday last, under the most flattering circumstances. The number of people, the class of people represented, and their unstinted praise of the management in providing every-thing for their comfort and convenience, is very grainly-ing evidence that the tours have have accomplished their object of furnishing a high class tour at the lowest measure of expense. The train service was the same used on the regular express trains, the attention to all the details on the part of the employees the same, the speed and directness of the train equal to that of a regu-lar capress, and, in fact, every feature enjoyed by inst-class passanges, and more, were extended to the mea-hers of the party. It is the intention of the company to maintain this high standard throughout the season, and to afford the hest, most desirable, and most pleasure-giv-ing short tours that unexcelled equipment, the best man-agement, and a delightful desification can unite to make. The second of the scribs will leave Philadelphia, Broad

street station, at 0 A.M. on Thursday, July 14, by spe-cial train of Puliman parior cars and Eastlake conches. The round trip rate from New York will be \$12, including one day's board at Luray Inn and admission to the Caverus. A special rate of \$3 per day at the lim will be granted tourists during the period covered by their tickets. The return coupon of the tickets will be good for use until and including the following Manday. Connecting train will leave New York at 0:20 A. M.

It is hardly necessary to state that but Thursday's party were charmed with the new pleasures the Caverus afforded and delighted with their treat-

ment at the Luray Inn.

The special train will take passengers from any regular, train arriving at Philadelphia in time to connect



Melons and Sanford's Cinger

No subject arouses the eloquence of the colored brother as does the melon, and well it may.

What more refreshing to the irritated and parched mucous membrane on a hot soltry day, than a slice of

cold, ripe, luscious, black-eyed watermelon ! But it has its painful side. If the melon is sometimes full of cussedness, the ant

dote, SANFORD'S GINGER, is ever at hand to neutralize its venom and restore to health the disturbed functions This anrivalled household panaces and travelling com panion is sure to check any disturbance of the bowels instantly relieve cramps and pains, prevent indigestion destroy disease gorms in water drunk, restore the circu lation when suspended by a chill-a frequent cause o

cholera morbus-break up colds and fevers, and ward off malarial, contagious, and epidemic influences. SANFORD'S GINGER,

STRATEGY AT VERPLANCE'S POINT. Hungarians Sent Through Kuights of Labo

The Delicious Summer Medicine.

The striking brickmakers at Verplanck's Point, on the Hudson River, have put things on a war footing and organized for a long campaign. Picket squads are stationed at all approaches to the village, with orders to let no man pass unless he is known or can give a satisfactory account of himself. These pickets are relieved in military style at stated hours during the day and night. The only direct communication between the village and New York city is by the steamboat Chrystenah.

communication between the vinage and New York city is by the steamboat Chrystenah, which makes a landing every afternoon. At this landing the Kuights of Labor pickets have endeavored to be very vigilant, and the Captain of the boat had to inform passengers proposing to visit the place that he could not guarantee their landing. Within the past week it has been noticed by the Kuights that a number of Hungariane and other foreigners were at work in the brickyards, but how they got there they were unable to explain.

To find this out the Kuights set a special detective committee at work. The mystery was solved on Thursday, and this is the explanation. A Hungarian or Italian agent would gather on board the Chrystenah a body of his countrymen, not too large to attract suspicion, and during the voyage up the river would give to each one a pack similar to those carried by pedilers, and instruct him how to carry it while going from the boat. These spurious pedilers passed through the picket lines without attracting suspicion, and soon they were nt work in the brickyards. On Thursday attenoon after the dieovery of the trick four Hungarians attempted to land, but they were set upon by the pickets, severely punished, and put back upon the boat. The Sheriff of Westchester county had a force of deputies on duty at the landing yesterday.

Mrs. William F. French Wants Alimony. Judge Dykman heard arguments in White Plains yesterday in a motion for allmony pending a suit for separation brought by Mary A. French against William P. French, a son of the late Richard French, the owner of French's Hotel in this city. The couple were married in 1873, and they have daughters. At the time of their nupticle the father of the plaintiff, W. H. Collins. now of Mount Vernon, wax possessed of considerable property in this city, which he lost in speculation, and in consequence thereof it is asserted by her that her husband began to neglect and ill use her. In March last she left his hotel at Piermont, Rockiand county, and came home to her father in Mount Vernon with her children. Afterward she regretted the step she had taken, and wrote to her husband desiring to come back taken, and wrote to her financial destring to come back and he reconciled with him. To this he replied that there was no room for her in the hotel, and sent on her trinks with \$5 to pay the supressare. On the attending of this her paying the brings her action, it is to that the lateraction of the she brings her action, it is to that the lateraction of the thing her action, it is to the the her expected to the reality of the control have driven any woman to suicide. Judge Dykman reserved his decision.

The Cellonite Explosion.

Excitement in Arlington, N. J., about the Cellonite explosion had abated little yesterday, and the indignation against the company found expression when the bodies of alies Muchmore and the friendless young Swede, August Hulmgron, were interred in the little Swede, August Hühngren, were interred in the little cemetery on the hill in the presence of aimost every resident of the village and a large assemblage of visitors from other towns. Miss Muchimore's reisivice bore the expense of her funeral, and the Celionite Company buried the young man. James Fay, who was taken to St. Michael's liospital in Newark and was thought to be fatally injured, was much better yesterday, and it is now thought he will recover.

The Celionite Company and the opposition to such a course is so strong that they will almost certainly be prevented from doing so. The law regulating the manufacture of high explosives is stringent in New Jersey, and it will be invoked to prevent the reinstatement of this plant, if not to punish the company for its previous infraction.

Capt. Perry of the White Star steamship Britannic has been relieved of his command, whether temporarily or permanently Mr. Ismay, agent of the line in this city, was unwilling yesterday to say. The Britannic arrived on Friday under command of Capt. Dritishine arrived on Frinay unuse command of Capt. Pavidson, formerly first officer of the Republic, now laid up on the other side for repairs. Capt. Ferry received a larger share of censure than Capt. Fring of the Cettic, because of the memorable collision at sea between the two steamships. Capt. Fring will retain columnand of the Cettic. Mr. Ismay said he did not know what disposition would be made of Capt. Ferry, but that he was certain that the Captain would not return here in charge of a ship next week or the week after.

Capt. Beard Arrested.

Capt. Francis Beard, the racehorse owner was arrested yeaterday morning and taken before Ju-tice Waring in the Coney Island Police Court, on complaint of S. W. Street, a horse trotter, who accuses him plaint of S. W. Street, a horse trotter, who accuses him of grand largeny. Street has been training Beard's horses, especially Winona, which he says he trained on an agreement that he was to receive portions of the purses won. His share of the winnings not yet paid amounts, he says to the value of the animal of which he now considers himself the owner. Yesterday Beard removed Winona with the rest of his horses from the Erickton race track. Hence the arrest. Beard pleaded not graftly not gave built pending examination, which was adjourned until July 16

To Form a New Church.

The disentisfaction of a large number of the members of the Orange Valley Congregational Church with the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, has given rise to definite steps to organize a new church. A mee rise to definite steps to organize a new church. A meeting was held on Friday night. Ambrose M. Matthewa, who at the Valley Courch meeting a few weeks ago moved to ask it. Rankin to resign, was chosen to preside. There beemed to be a general feething that a new Presbyterian church should be established. It was any gested that the Emanuel Raptist Chapet night be secured wherein to hold meetings on Nanday mornings. The motion to form a church organization was finally carried unanimously.

Billy Bloketts Gets Same Horses. In the litigation between Signmund Cohn and John R. and William Franco over the horses owned by them, which have acquired some reputation upon the race track this season. Judge Lawrence has appointed William it Ricetts r-ceiver of the borses, upon the application of Howe & Humined, as counsel for Cohn. Bits is to have the horses and pending the litigation. The horses are Ovid. Bootblack, its Grande, and Brilliam.

Maggie and Adelbert Held for Trial. Maggie McGovern and Adelbert Brunich, maggie accovers and Account Drinion, who were found with their throats ent at 600 Third avenue, about two weeks ago, were both held for trial in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Notifier wanted to make any complaint, but when Jastice Riberth refused to dismiss the complaint cash, each cite the other did the cutting and noth were held for trial.

The Penalty of Arson is Beath. And the same penalty should be inflicted upon unsoru-pulous draggists who dare furnish imitations or substi-tutions when Benson's Flasters are wanted. Buyers should always sak for Benson's and spurn the druggist who offers something "just as good."—Ade. Prepared with the utmost skill from Imported Gingen Choice Aromatics, and the purest and best of Medicina French Brandy. As a healthful summer drink, with water, milk, lood

water, lemonade, effervescent draughts, and mineral water, it is the best. It eradicates a craving for intoxicants in those addicted to their use, allays nervousness, assists digestion,

promotes sleep, and builds up those reduced by disease, debility, and dissipation.

Mothers wern out with the cares of maternity or the household, or when weak nervous, and hysterical, should take a dose of that delicious lavigorant. SAN-PORD'S GINGER. No other remedy is so wholesoms, paintable, and safe for delicate women, young shillness, and the aged.

nd the aged.

Beware of worthless "gingers" offensively urged by nercenary druggists on those who call for

SANFORD'S GINGER.

Sold by Drugglats, Grocers, and Dealers. CENSURING SYRACUSE JURYMEN

This Would Not Have Happened if Capt. Billy Ricketts Had Been There.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9 .- The jury trying the case of Charles E. Kearny for the seduction of Mary Carroll has had a severe lecture from Presiding Judge Northrup, on account of the exploits of three of their number. The testimony was all in late yesterday afternoon. and the crier was about adjourning the court when the Judge ordered the room to be cleared of everybody but the court officers, the jurymen, and the parties to the prosecution, Judge Northrup then sternly told the jurymen that three of their number had violated their caths and had been out the night before until 2 o'clock and had been in a saloon. The wicked jurymen made their escape on the night in question and "painted the town" through the aid of Constable Carlisle, who has been discharged. Deputy Sheriff Cahill had charge of the jury, and Carlisle was under him. The entire party went to the Empire House in the early part of the evening. While Cahill was at the office making arrangements for sleeping accommodations, he left Carlisie in charge of the jury. Whenshe came back he found that the constable and three jurymes to bed, the deputy hunted for the truants until after midnight, but did not go to the right places.

This afternoon the jury found Kearny guilty of seduction. when the Judge ordered the room to be

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

INIATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAY. HIGH WATER—THIS DAT.

Sandy Hook 11 14 | Gov. Island...11 58 | Hell Gate... 1

Arrived-SATURDAY, July 9.

Sa Wilkesbarre, Catea Boston. Sa Marengo, Abbott, London. Sa El Callao, Scholtz, Cludad Bolivar. Bark Brothers and Sisters, McNeil, Rey West. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS Sa La Bourgogne, from Havre for New York. Sa Thingvalla, from Copenhagen for New York.

Business Motices.

English Sennett and Dunstable Straw Hats \$2.40 to \$2.00; elsewhere \$4. Mackinaws, new designs, 70 cents to \$1.65. KENNEDY, 26 Coptlands st, up stars. Playor all your cold drinks with ten to

Prench Baibriggan suit, \$1.40; elsewhere, \$2; Britis inese, ive.; mode colors, \$1.45 \(\frac{1}{2}\) doz. Job Baibriggs inderwear, 38c garment. KENNEDY, 28 Cortland; al.

Boker's Bitters since 1828 acknowledged to be by far the best and direct stomach bitters made, whether taken pure or with wine or liquor.

MARRIED.

PENDLETON.—WYMAN.—On Wednesday, June 29, as the residence of the bride's uncls, by the Rev. L. A. Cramdall, assisted by the Rev. B. D. Dahn and the Rev. S. R. Hailiday, Mary Thayer Wyman of New York to the Rev. Charles H. Pendleton of Cleveland, Ohio SIEVENS—DANNAM.—On Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. C. M. Selleck, James L. Stevens to Jennie May Daskam, both of Norwalk, Cont.

TOUNG—PIERION.—At Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 5, by the Rev. C. H. Paton. Anna A. Pierjon to Charles E. Young, ail of the above place.

DIED.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, July 7, Jackson salley, in the 41st year of his ago. Funeral from his late residence, 577 Monros st., on unitay, July 10, at 2 P. M. Interment at Cypress Hills cemetery, Friends of the family are respectfully invited Cemetery, Friends of the ranning are respectively to attend?

CURLEY.—On July 8, Catherine Curley, the beloved wite of Patrick Curley.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 24 attorney st., on Monday, July 11, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Church. Funeral immediately diter mess. Please omit flowers.

FITZPATRICK.—tan July 9, Margaret Fitzpatrick, a native of Farren, Queen's county, Ireland, in her 60th pear. native of Farren, Queen's county, Frankland of Search Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 358 Madison st., on Monday at 2 P. M.
FORBILL - On Friday, July 8, 1887, Mrs. Emma Forgie, Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, corner of Eight at and Shaw, Harlem, on Monday, July 11, at 3 P. M. promptly. Interment at Woodlawn.
McQUABE.—On Friday, July 8, 1887, Bernard C. McQuade, late of Washington Market, in the 38th year of his are. Funcial from his late residence, 441 West 34th st. New York, at 8 o'clock A. M. on Menday. July 11; thence to 8t. Vincent de Paul's Church, North 6th st. Brooklyn, where a solemn requient mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery immediately after the mass. SAUNDHRS.—On July 8, 1887, Margaret, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Margaret Kiernan, and wife of Charles Saunders, aged 22 years 5 months and 8 days. Funcral on Sinday at 2 o'clock from the residence of her parents, 285 South 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

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DRUMS PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and
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myrobe nor more and transaction of the Annual Annual An